

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hurrah for the 17th!

Vina King is out on \$500 bail.

The Mariposa is due Thursday.

The American League will fly its new American flag at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

More interesting reading in the Hawaiian Hardware Company's advertising columns today.

The annual meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company will be held next Monday.

The conclusion of Prof. A. B. Lyons' interesting article on the "Geology of the Islands," appears on the second page.

Mr. T. H. Davies will give his annual dinner to his employees and their wives next Saturday evening, at Craig-side.

The mate of the schooner Bangor had a short scuffle with one of the sailors of that vessel yesterday morning. Nobody hurt.

The "Antiques and Horribles" will turn out at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. Prizes of \$10, \$7.50, \$5 and \$2.50 will be given.

Mr. Benson, the piano tuner, intends to leave for Fresno, Cal., on account of ill health, and will be absent about three months.

President and Mrs. Dole will hold a reception in the Council room of the Executive Building on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Sea bathing on the Sabbath day is not tolerated in the Waimea district, Kauai. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, so the bathing comes on Monday.

Sam Lederer has laid in a fine stock of fireworks for tomorrow's celebration. He will keep the I. X. L. open until 10 o'clock this evening, and will also have it open from 6 until 10 o'clock tomorrow night.

The Misses Albu leave for the coast on the next Australia. Another concert will be given at the Opera House on Saturday evening, January 27th. This will be the last chance to hear the gifted singers.

The Honolulu football club had a practice game at the Makiki grounds yesterday afternoon. They will have another this afternoon. This club is trying to arrange with either the Pacifics or Punaheles for a game at the baseball grounds tomorrow.

The pilots will move their office to the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail wharf sometime during this week. The boat house there is being fitted up for receiving the two pilot boats. It is not yet decided whether the pilots' present office at the boat landing will be moved or not.

Louis Johnson, the mate of the steamer James Makee, who broke his arm at Hanalei on Christmas Day by falling from a horse, came out from the hospital yesterday for the first time since he was taken there. He expects to be sufficiently recovered to resume work in about three weeks.

During six days last week, from the 8th to the 14th inst., the I. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers brought to Honolulu from the other islands, 42,266 bags (about 3000 tons) of sugar and 10,256 bags of paddy, besides sundry merchandise. The Pele heads the list with 8000 bags, she having made two trips to Makaweli.

The police were informed yesterday afternoon that a box containing fifty half-pound tins of opium was to be shipped on the Mikahala. The box was marked "K. H. Hanapepe, Kauai." The police went down to the Mikahala wharf in search of the box but did not find it. A letter was sent to the authorities at Hanapepe to be on the lookout for the box.

## Public Concert.

The Hawaiian Band, under the leadership of Professor Berger, will give a public moonlight concert at Thomas Square this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Following is the programme:

## PART I.

1. March—"Festival".....Schrammel
2. Overture—"Tito, Roman Emperor".....Mozart
3. Clarinet Solo—"Scenes That are Brightest".....Prendeville
4. Baritone Solo—"Bellisario".....Mr. D. K. Naone
5. Baritone Solo—"Bellisario".....Mr. J. Carvalho

## PART II.

6. Overture—"Morn, Noon and Night".....Suppe
7. Waltz—"Vienna Blood".....Strauss
8. March—"Hipp, Hipp, Hurrah".....Knoth
9. Medley—"North and South".....Tobani
10. "Hawaii Pono!"

## THE HISTORY OF MONARCHY.

(Continued from page 1.)

1886, consisting of W. M. Gibson, Minister of the Interior; R. J. Creighton, a journalist, lately arrived from California, Minister of Foreign Affairs; J. T. Dare, another recent arrival, Attorney-General; and P. P. Kanao, Minister of Finance, in place of J. Kapena, who had succumbed to the same failing that had destroyed Simon Kaa.

The two new members of the Cabinet were respectable gentlemen, but soon found themselves in a false position.

## THE OPIUM BILL.

An opium-license bill was introduced towards the end of the session by Kaunamano, one of the king's tools, and after a long debate carried over the votes of the Ministry by a bare majority. It provided that a license for four years should be granted to "some one applying therefor" by the Minister of the Interior, with the consent of the King, for \$30,000 per annum. The object of this provision was plainly seen at the time, and its after consequences were destined to be disastrous to its author. Mr. Dole proposed an amendment that the license be sold at public auction at an upset price of \$30,000, which, however, was defeated by a majority of one, only one white man, F. H. Hayselden, voting with the majority.

Another act was passed to create a so-called "Hawaiian Board of Health," consisting of five kahunas, appointed by the king, with power to issue certificates to native kahunas to practice "native medicine."

## THE LONDON LOAN.

The King had been convinced that, for the present, he must forego his pet scheme of a ten-million loan. A two-million loan bill, however, was brought in early in the session, with the view of obtaining the money in San Francisco. The subject was dropped for a time, then revived again, and the bill finally passed September 1.

Meanwhile, the idea of obtaining a loan in London was suggested to the King by Mr. A. Hoffnung, of that city, whose firm had carried on the Portuguese immigration. The proposal pleased the King, who considered that creditors at so great a distance would not be likely to trouble themselves much about the internal politics of this little Kingdom. Mr. H. R. Armstrong, of the firm of Skinner & Co., London, visited Honolulu to further the project, which was engineered by Mr. G. W. Macfarlane in the Legislature.

Two parties were now developed in that body, viz, the Spreckels party, led by the Ministry, and the King's party, which favored the London loan. The small knot of independent members held the balance of power. The two contending parties brought in two sets of conflicting amendments to the loan act, of which it is not necessary to give the details. As Kaulukou put it, "the amendment of the Attorney-General provides that if they want to borrow any money they must pay up Mr. Spreckels first. He understood that the Government owed Mr. Spreckels \$600,000 or \$700,000. He has lent them money in the past, and were they prepared to say to him, 'We have found new friends in England'—to give him a slap in the face?"

On the other side, Mr. J. T. Baker "was tired of hearing a certain gentleman spoken of as a second King. As this amendment was in the interest of that gentleman he voted against it." Allusions were also made to the reports that the waterworks were going to be pledged to him. When the decisive moment arrived the independents cast their votes with the King's party, defeating the ministry by 23 votes to 14. The result was that the cabinet resigned that night, after which Gibson went on his knees to the King and begged to be reappointed.

The next morning, October 14, to the surprise of everyone and to the disgust of his late allies, Gibson reappeared in the house as premier, with three native colleagues, viz, Aholo, Kanao, and Kaulukou. But from this time he had no real power, as he had neither moral nor financial backing. The helm of state had slipped from his hands. Mr. Spreckels called on the King, returned all his decorations, and shook off the dust from his feet. The Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for a gunboat and \$15,000 to celebrate the King's fiftieth birthday.

In this brief sketch it is impossible to give any idea of the utter want of honor and decency that characterized the proceedings of the Legislature of 1888.

The appropriation bill footed up \$3,556,755.50, while the estimated receipts were \$2,338,870.42.

## THE SEQUEL OF THE LONDON LOAN.

From the report of the Minister of Finance for 1888 we learn that Mr. H. R. Armstrong, who had come to Honolulu as the agent of the London syndicate, was appointed agent of the Hawaiian Government to float the loan. He was also appointed Hawaiian Consul-General for Great Britain, while Mr. A. Hoffnung, previously referred to, was made Charge d'Affaires.

In the same report we find that the amount borrowed under the loan act of 1888 in Honolulu was \$771,500 and in London \$980,000. Of the latter amount \$630,000 was used to extinguish the debt owed to Col. Spreckels. By the terms of the loan act the London syndicate was entitled to 5 per cent. of the proceeds of the bonds which they disposed of as their commission for guaranteeing them at 98 per cent. But it appears that in addition to this amount £15,000, or about \$75,000, was illegally detained by them and has never been accounted for. The Legislature of 1888 appropriated the sum of \$5000 to defray the expenses of a lawsuit against the financial agents to recover the \$75,000 thus fraudulently retained. The matter was placed in the hands of Col. J. T. Griffin, who advised the Government that it was not expedient to prosecute the case. The \$75,000 has therefore been entered on the books of the treasury department as a dead loss. Since then Mr. Armstrong's name has ceased to appear in the Government directory among those of the Consuls-General.

## ROYAL MISRULE.

As before stated, the King now acted as his own prime minister, employing Gibson to execute his schemes and defend his follies. For the next eight months he rapidly went from bad to worse. After remaining a month in the cabinet Mr. Kaulukou was transferred to the Marshal's office, while Mr. Antone Rosa was appointed Attorney-General in his place and J. M. Kapena made Collector-General. The limits of this brief sketch forbid any attempt to recount the political grievances of this period. Among the lesser scandals were the sale of offices, the defrauding of the customs revenue by abuse of the royal privilege, the illegal leasing of lands in Kona and Kau to the King without putting them up to auction, the sale of exemptions to lepers, the gross neglect of the roads, and misapplication of the road money, particularly of the Queen street appropriation.

Efforts to revive heathenism were now redoubled under the pretense of cultivating "national" feeling. Kahunas were assembled from the other islands as the King's birthday approached, and "night was made hideous" with the sound of the hula drum and the blowing of conches. The hula dance was a foreign fortune teller by the name of Rosenberg acquired great influence with the King.

## THE HALE NAUA ALIAS TEMPLE OF SCIENCE, ALIAS BALL OF TWINE SOCIETY.

This was founded September 24, 1886. A charter for it was obtained by the King from the Privy Council, not without difficulty, on account of the suspicion that was felt in regard to its character and objects. According to its constitution it was called "orty quadrillions of years after the foundation of the world and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty years from Lalai, the first woman."

Its by-laws are a travesty of Masonry, mingled with pagan rites. The Sovereign is styled Iku Hui; the secretary, Iku Lani; the treasurer, Iku Nuu. Besides these were the keeper of the sacred fire, the anointer with oil, the almoner, etc. Every candidate had to provide an "oracle" a kauwila wand, a ball of olona twine, a dried fish, a taro root, etc. Every member or "mamo" was invested with a yellow malo or pau (apron) and a feather cape. The furniture of the hall comprised three drums, two kahilis or feathered staffs, and two pulouloos or tabu sticks.

So far as the secret proceedings and objects of the society have transpired it appears to have been intended partly as an agency for the revival of heathenism, partly to pander to vice, and indirectly to serve as a political machine. Enough leaked out to intensify the general disgust that was felt at the debasing influence of the palace.

## KALAKAUA'S JUBILEE.

The sum of \$15,000 had been appropriated by the Legislature of 1888 towards the expenses of the celebration of His Majesty's fiftieth birthday, which occurred November 16, 1886.

Extensive preparations were made to celebrate this memorable occasion, and all office holders were given to understand that every one of them was expected to "hookup" or make a present corresponding to his station. At midnight preceding the auspicious day a salute was fired and bonfires were lighted on Punchbowl hill, rockets were sent up, and all the bells in the city set ringing.

The reception began at 6 a. m. Premier Gibson had already presented the King with a pair of elephant tusks mounted on a koa stand with the inscription: "The horns of the righteous shall be exalted." The Honolulu police marched in and presented the King with a book on a velvet cushion containing a bank check for \$570. The Government physicians, headed by F. H. Hayselden, Secretary of the Board of Health, presented a silver box containing \$1,000 in twenty dollar gold pieces. The Custom House clerks offered a costly gold-headed cane. All officials paid tribute in some shape. Several native benevolent societies marched in procession, for the most part bearing kua calabashes. The school children, the fishermen and many other natives marched through the throne room, dropping their contributions into a box. It is estimated that the presents amounted in value to \$8000 or \$10,000.

In consequence of the Hale Naua scandal scarcely any white ladies were seen at this reception. In the evening the Palace was illuminated with electric lights, and a torchlight parade of the Fire Department took place, followed by fireworks at the Palace. On the 16th, the public were amused by a so-called historical procession, consisting chiefly of canoes and boats carried on drays, containing natives in ancient costume, personating warriors and fishermen, mermaids draped with sea moss, hula dancers, etc., which passed through the streets to the Palace. Here the notorious Hale Naua or "Kilikilo" society had mustered, wearing yellow malos and paus or aprons over their clothes, and marched around the Palace, over which the yellow flag of their order was flying.

On the 23d a luau or native feast was served in an extensive lanai or shed in the Palace grounds, where 1500 people are said to have been entertained. This was followed by a jubilee ball in the Palace on the 25th. The series of entertainments was closed by the exhibition of a set of "historical tableaux" of the old time at the Opera House, concluding with a hula hula dance, which gave offense to most of the audience. No programme was published this time of the nightly hula hulas performed at the Palace.

## THE SAMOAN EMBASSY.

In pursuance of the policy announced in Gibson's famous protest to the other great powers, and in order to advance Hawaii's claim to the "primacy of the Pacific," Hon. J. E. Bush was commissioned on the 23d of December, 1886, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Samoa and the King of Tonga, and High Commissioner to the other independent chiefs and peoples of Polynesia. He was accompanied by Mr. H. Poor, as Secretary of Legation, and J. D. Strong, as artist and collector for the Government museum. They arrived at Apia January 3, 1887, and were cordially received by King Mafetia on the 7th, when they drank

kava with him and presented him with the Grand Cross of the Order of Oceania. Afterwards, at a more private interview, Bush intimated to Mafetia that he might expect a salary of \$5000 or \$6000 under a Hawaiian protectorate. A house was built for the Legation at the expense of the Hawaiian Government.

A convention was concluded February 17, between King Mafetia and the Hawaiian Envoy, by which both parties bound themselves "to enter into a political confederation," which was duly ratified by Kalakaua and Gibson, "subject to the existing treaty obligations of Samoa," March 20, 1887.

"The signature was celebrated," says Robert Louis Stevenson, "in the new house of the Hawaiian Embassy with some original ceremonies. Mafetia came attended by his ministers, several hundred chiefs (Bush says 600), two guards and six policemen. Laupepa (Mafetia), always decent, with drew at an early hour; by those that remained all decency appears to have been forgotten, and day found the house carpeted with slumbering grandees, who had to be roused, doctored with coffee and sent home. Laupepa remarked to one of the Embassy, 'If you have come here to teach my people to drink, I wish you had stayed away.' The rebuke was without effect, for still worse stories are told of the drunken orgies that afterwards disgraced the Hawaiian Embassy."

## THE KAIMILOA.

About this time Mr. J. T. Arundel, an Englishman, engaged in the copra trade, visited Honolulu in his steamer, the Explorer, a vessel of 170 tons, which had been employed in plying between his trading stations. The King, who was impatient to start his new navy, to maintain "Hawaiian primacy," had put the Reformatory School under the charge of Captain G. E. Jackson, a retired navigating lieutenant in the British navy, with the view of turning that institution into a naval training school. The old Explorer was purchased for \$20,000, and renamed the Kaimiloa. She was then altered and fitted out as a man-of-war at an expense of about \$5,000, put into commission March 25, and placed under the command of Captain Jackson. The crew was mainly composed of boys from the Reformatory School, whose conduct, as well as that of their officers, was disgraceful in the extreme.

The Kaimiloa sailed for Samoa May 18, 1887. On the preceding evening a drunken row had taken place on board, for which three of the officers were summarily dismissed. The after history of the expedition was in keeping with its beginning. As Stevenson relates: "The Kaimiloa was from the first a scene of disaster and dilapidation, the stores were sold; the crew revolted; for a great part of a night she was in the hands of mutineers, and the Secretary lay bound upon the deck." On one occasion the Kaimiloa was employed to carry the Hawaiian Embassy to Apia, for a conference with Mafetia, who had remained neutral, but she was followed and watched by the German corvette Adler. "Mafetia was no sooner set down with the Embassy than he was summoned and ordered on board by two German officers."

Another well-laid plan to detach the rebel leader, Tamasese, from his German "protectors" was foiled by the vigilance of Captain Brandeis. At length Bismarck himself was incensed, and caused a warning to be sent from Washington to Gibson, in consequence of which Minister Bush was recalled July 7, 1887. Mr. Poor was instructed to dispose of the Legation property as soon as possible, and to send home the attaches, the Government curios, etc., by the Kaimiloa, which arrived in Honolulu September 23. She was promptly dismantled, and afterwards sold at auction, bringing the paltry sum of \$2800. Her new owners found her a failure as an inter-island steamer, and she is now laid up in the "naval row."

(To be Continued.)

## AT CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

## Farewell Reception Given to Dr. and Mrs. Beckwith.

The farewell reception to Dr. and Mrs. Beckwith was given last night at the pleasant parlors of the new church. The rooms were exquisitely decorated. After a great deal of very friendly handshaking, the following musical programme was presented:

- Piano solo—Miss Burhanz.
- Vocal duet—Mrs. Young and Miss Bertha Young.
- Duet, violin and Piano—The Misses Paty.
- Vocal solo—Mrs. Young.

After the conclusion of this programme, the Hon. A. F. Judd read a list of members of the first society founded by Dr. Beckwith in Honolulu—the Floral Society of the Royal School, established in 1852. President Hosmer then made a very happy little speech, ending in the presentation of an imaginary purse containing a real check for \$800. Dr. Beckwith responded with a few words full of genuine feeling.

The rest of the evening was passed in conversation, flavored with the usual cake and ice-cream.

Why Paramount Blount threw up his commission in the midst of battle is made manifest by his report. Its sentiment of Hawaii for Hawaiians and other half clad tribes would have made it embarrassing for him to remain there and look civilized people in the face.—Am. Ex.

The ADVERTISEE is delivered by carriers to any part of the city for 50 cents a month, in advance. Subscribe now and keep up with the new year. Ring up Telephone No. 88.

## FOR THE CELEBRATION.

## Arrangements for Tomorrow Approaching Completion.

The committees on celebration appointed at Saturday's meeting of the Annexation Club, met last evening to report. J. A. Kennedy occupied the chair.

The committee on speakers reported that the following seven men had agreed to speak at the mass meeting: Messrs. Castle, Hon. W. O. Smith, Judge Robertson, W. G. Smith, Judge Hartwell, C. L. Carter, and Prof. Hosmer.

The committee on music reported that the band would play for the parade from 11 until 12, at Thomas Square from 3:30 until 5, and at the mass meeting at Palace Square.

There will be fireworks both before and after the mass meeting. The Portuguese residents will turn out in a procession of between four hundred and five hundred men with torches and transparencies, and headed by their own band. They will march to the mass meeting in a body.

The committee on decoration will see that a brilliant display of lanterns is made at the square. The mass meeting will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

## A SPLENDID PLANT.

## The Dynamos of the Hawaiian Electric Company.

The new building of the Hawaiian Electric Company was visited by a large number of people last evening, the occasion being the opening of the new plant. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and great interest was shown in the machinery.

The one hundred and fifty horse power Ball engine was running the load, and was connected with the two forty-five Kilowatt Edison dynamos, operating the three wire system, which lights the more central portions of the city. The 200-horse-power engine was running without load, and was absolutely noiseless and without jar. The high velocity of both the smaller engine and the dynamo caused some noise and jer, but much less than would be expected. The engine formerly owned by Kalakaua was attached to three small dynamos, which are to operate power service. The alternating current dynamos not yet in operation.

The plant is a splendid one and a credit to the community. One splendid feature of it, is that it is almost impossible for a break down to happen, such as recently occurred.

## The New Hamakua Well.

A correspondent writes under date of January 10th regarding the new well, which promises to supply the plantation with all the water needed by it:

"Struck water at the Hamakua mill, Hawaii. Mr. McCandless, the well borer, was fortunate enough to strike fresh water at or near the sea level on December 28th. The water is quite fresh, and is good for any purpose. It seems also to be quite abundant, as the pump now in use cannot diminish it in the least, notwithstanding it is pumping night and day at the rate of about 800 gallons per hour. This will prove quite an acquisition, as water is still very scarce, and the work of the mill was done with difficulty."

The Maui Electric Light Company has filed a petition for the dissolution of the corporation. Those objecting to such a petition being granted, must file their objections before March 20th.

## BY AUTHORITY

## Foreign Office Notice.

The President and Mrs. Dole will hold a reception in the Council Chamber of the Executive Building on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, at 11 o'clock a. m. The public are invited to attend. Morning dress.

3586-2t Secretary and A. D. C.

## Notice.

WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1894, will be observed as a National Holiday and all Government offices throughout the islands will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Jan. 11, 1894.  
3584-3t 1515-1t

## In re Maui Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Maui Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, a corporation established under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands has pursuant to the law in such cases made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister

of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1894, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, January 15th, 1894.  
3587-cow

## SALE OF LEASE OF ISLANDS.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1894, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for the privilege, the lease of the following Islands.

Morrell, Ocean, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Mid-way and French Frigate Shoals, so far as the Hawaiian Government holds the right of possession of the said islands and shoals for a term of 25 years. Such lease giving the purchaser the exclusive right to remove from said islands, Guano, Phosphate, Fertilizers and other materials for their free use during said term.

The conditions of said lease are that the lessee shall pay to the Minister of the Interior for the use of the Hawaiian Government, a royalty of 50 cents for each ton of 2240 lbs. of the materials removed from said islands and shoals or any of them; such payment to be made semi-annually at the Interior Office.

And further, that if the said lessee shall fail to begin operations or to remove fertilizers within five years from any of said islands, the exclusive right shall then cease, as to such island or islands.

JAS. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, January 11, 1894.  
3585-3t

## Sale of the Remnants of the Government Lands of Pulema and Poupou, in Puna, Hawaii.

On FRIDAY, February 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the remnants of the Government Lands of Pulema and Poupou, in Puna, Hawaii, containing an area of 675 acres, a little more or less.

Upset price \$675.  
It is conditioned that the purchaser of the above lands shall pay cost of survey and plotting of same. Full information in this regard can be obtained upon application to the Land Office, Interior Department.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, January 3, 1894  
3577-3t

## Sale of Lease of a Portion of the Government Land of Kaohae, Hamakua, Hawaii.

On FRIDAY, February 2, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of a portion of the Government Land of Kaohae, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 185 acres, a little more or less.

Term—Lease for ten years.  
Upset price \$185 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, January 4, 1894.  
3578-3t

## Pound Notice.

D. K. KAPILI has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Hilo, Hawaii, vice Geo. J. McCarty.

JAS. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, December 22, 1893.  
3570-3t

## Notice.

From and after this date, no day will be observed as a national holiday, unless the same shall have been previously gazetted as such by the Minister of the Interior.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, January 2, 1894.  
3576-3t

## Sale of Government Land, Koolan, Maui.

On TUESDAY, January 30, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction all that tract of Government land in Koolan, Maui, known as East Makaiwa and lying between the land of W. Makaiwa and the Kaiea Gulch and extending from sea shore to Government road.

Area—243 acres, more or less.  
Upset price \$300.  
J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, Dec. 29, 1893.  
3574-3t